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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/774,137	02/09/2004	Peter Field	I-FI	8399
7590	10/18/2005		EXAMINER	
Peter Field 751 Birchpark Circle #207 Thousand Oaks, CA 91360			CARTER, WILLIAM JOSEPH	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2875	
DATE MAILED: 10/18/2005				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/774,137	FIELD, PETER <i>pw</i>
	Examiner	Art Unit
	William J. Carter	2875

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 February 2004.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-9 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-9 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 09 February 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

Claims 4 and 5 are objected to because of the following informalities:

Claim 4 is dependent on "claim 4," but is interpreted to be dependent on claim 3 and will be examined as interpreted.

In claim 5, "the rack teeth" have no antecedent basis in claim 3 and it is suggested that it be referred to as "rack and teeth."

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1 and 2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Piper (1,543,617) in view of Taniuchi (6,247,835).

With respect to claims 1 and 2, Piper shows a vehicle headlight assembly comprising a concave reflector (inside surface of item 33) having a focal axis and a focal point on the axis (column 1, line 12); a light source (bulb in Fig. 2) located on the focal axis (column 1, line 12), the reflector having an opening (column 2, lines 3-6) aligned with the focal axis; the light source having a tubular conduit (item 23 coupled with item 24) extending through the opening on the focal axis; and electrical power

means (3) connected to the conduit, whereby the light source is moved toward or away from the reflector through an infinite number of positions between the high beam and the low beam positions and light source wiring (3) extending within the tubular conduit. Piper does not teach that the electrical power means is for moving the conduit on its axis through the plane of the opening. Taniuchi, also drawn to vehicle headlights, teaches an electrical power means (electrical power supply for motor (51)) for moving a conduit (3) with respect to a reflector (4). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to use the electrical power means of Taniuchi in the headlight of Piper, in order to provide a vehicle headlight with lower power consumption and a reduction in size (column 2, lines 35-37).

Claims 3, 4, 6, and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Piper and Taniuchi as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Ravier (6,799,876).

With respect to claims 3, 6, and 7, Piper in view of Taniuchi teach all of the claimed elements as disclosed above, except for a pivot support means for the reflector, whereby the focal axis of the reflector is adjusted from a generally horizontal orientation to a downwardly-tilted orientation as the light source moves from the high beam position to the low beam position. Ravier, drawn to adjustable lighting, teaches a pivot support (140) for the reflector (10), that can be adjusted from a generally horizontal orientation to a downwardly-tilted orientation as the light source moves from the high beam position to the low beam position. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to use the pivoting system of Ravier in the headlight of Piper

in view of Taniuchi, in order to allow rotational movement of the reflector and a stop means for the rotational movement (column 6, lines 49-51). As for claims 6 and 7, all of the dependent claimed elements are discussed above and Piper teaches the remaining claimed elements. Piper shows an annular seal (item 34 combined with item 35) between the tubular conduit (item 23 coupled with item 24) and the opening in the reflector (inside surface of item 33) for preventing any migration of dirt or moisture through the opening and further shows the reflector having a parabolic reflective surface (inside surface of item 33) facing the light source (Fig. 2).

As for claim 4, Piper in view of Taniuchi teach all of the claimed elements as disclosed above, except the electrical power means comprising an electric motor, a pinion gear driven by the motor, and a toothed rack. Ravier shows an electric motor (138), a pinion gear (128) driven by the motor, and a toothed rack (136). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to use the power means of Ravier in the headlight of Piper in view of Taniuchi, in order to create a headlight capable of being put into motion by an actuator (Abstract).

Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Piper, Taniuchi ('835), and Ravier as applied to claims 1 and 3 above, and further in view of Taniuchi et al. (5,9715,740).

With respect to claim 5, the prior art teaches all of the claimed elements as disclosed above, except for the lamp's adjusting arm being oriented on a line that is acutely angled to the movement axis of the lamp's support. Taniuchi et al., drawn to vehicle headlights, teaches a lamp's adjusting arm (62) is oriented on a line that is

acutely angled to the movement axis (X) of the lamp's support (5). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to use the adjusting means of Taniuchi et al. in the headlight of Piper in view of Taniuchi further in view of Ravier, in order to move the headlight smoothly forward and backward in a diagonal direction (column 3, lines 57-59).

Claims 8 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Piper, Taniuchi, and Ravier as applied to claims 1,3, and 7 above, and further in view of Gatton (4,533,984).

With respect to claims 8 and 9, Piper, Taniuchi, and Ravier teach all of the claimed elements as disclosed above, except for the pivot support means being located on the focal axis so that the focal point is between the pivot support means and the parabolic reflective surface. Gatton, drawn to adjustable lighting, teaches a pivot support means (37 and 40) on the focal axis (the center of the reflector (31)) so that the focal point (column 8, lines 27-35) is between the pivot support means and the parabolic reflective surface (31). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to use the pivot support of Gatton in the headlight of Piper in view of Taniuchi further in view of Ravier, in order to provide selective axial displacement along a longitudinal optical axis with respect to a focal point of the reflector (Abstract).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to William J. Carter whose telephone number is (571)272-0959. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Renee S. Luebke can be reached on (571)272-2009. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

wjc
10/03/05



RENEE LUEBKE
PRIMARY EXAMINER